

Shipping.

Steamers.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.
(*Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for
CHEFOO, HANKOW and Ports
on the YANGTZE.*)

The Co.'s Steamship
Taihang,
Capt. **BRASLAV**, will be
despatched as above TO-
MORROW, at 10 o'clock, at Daylight.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2121

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship
Hailong,
Captain **ROBIN**, will be

P. BOHM,
Proprietor and Manager.

Entertainments.

HONGKONG SMOKING CONCERT CLUB.

THE First CONCERT of the SEASON will be held in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, THIS EVENING, 29th Inst., at 8.15 p.m.

J. D. LAPRAK,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2106

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG'S HOME OF JOY.

DARBO'S THEATRE
(NEW RECLAMATION).

EVERY EVENING, at 9 p.m.,
AND
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at 4 p.m.

THE EVER POPULAR
DARBO'S PANTOCHES
FRANCAISES
(MARIONETTES).

Grand Special Matinee,
NEW YEAR'S DAY.

CHILDREN HALF-PRICE TO ALL CLASSES.
(AT THE MATINEE PERFORMANCE).

Prices of Admission:
Private Boxes (per seat).....\$2.00
Stalls.....1.50
2nd Class.....1.00
Gallery.....0.50
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of
H.M. Forces half-price to Pit and Gallery.
SEPARATE PLACE FOR CHINESE LADIES.
Book your Seats early at KELLY & WALSH'S.

Misses E. N., & M. D'ARCO, Sole Proprietors,
W. D'ARCO, Stage Manager.
E. C. OLIVERSON, General Manager.
Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2127

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH JANUARY, 1895.

FIELD BATTERY.
For Duty—Lieut. MACBETH and Sergt. COYLE.

No. 174—DRILLS—FRIDAY, at 5.30 p.m.—64 Pr. and Company; Plain Clothes.

SATURDAY—ANNUAL CONTEST OF MUSKETEERS. Muster at 2.15 p.m. at HEAD QUARTERS. Launch to leave Peddler's Wharf at 2.30 p.m. Kowloon Detachment can join on Range. No objection to Members who have already fired repeating the practice (free Ammunition). Uniform: Serge, Helmet, Puttee, and Belt.

KOWLOON DETACHMENT—HEAVY GUN DRILL, on THURSDAY, at the usual hour. Uniform: Serge and Caps.

No. 175—THE ANNUAL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION (64 Pr. Practice) is fixed for SATURDAY, the 26th January (Chinese New Year), at Stonecutters' Island.

GENERAL.
No. 176—TUESDAY, at 5.30 p.m., Squad Drill, for Recruits and Members of either Battery or Company who have not completed their number of Squad Drills. Plain clothes.

177—THE ANNUAL MOBILIZATION OF THE GARRISON having been fixed for the period 15th to 19th January, His Excellency the Major-General Commanding has invited the Corps to participate as follows:

FIELD BATTERY.—In the night operation on THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th January, to man the 64-pr. Guns, SOUTH SHORE BATTERY, STONECUTTERS' ISLAND; and in the operations of SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th January, with 7-pr. Battery.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY. on the Afternoon of THURSDAY, the 17th January, and SATURDAY, the 19th January.

The Acting Commandant trusts that all Members will endeavor to be present.

No. 178—AMBULANCE CLASS on WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, at 5.45 p.m.

By Order,
O. G. TAYLOR,
Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2128

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship *Yuenang*, Capt. WADSWORTH, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2129

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Ocean*, Capt. OAS, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 4th January, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2130

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORENCE & RUSSIAN UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUVAZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN), GENOA, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports, up to CALAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

The Steamship *Bormida*, De Nostris, Master, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th January, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in the Victoria Dock.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2131

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Chelydra* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon on the 2nd January, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be contemplated by Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2131

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at daylight.

City of Peking, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at daylight.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama), on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, 16th January, at daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany, by the trans-Atlantic line of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10.00 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials on their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

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Freight will be received on board until, on the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

O. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2128

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.

Company, Ltd.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT

of

Hford Dry Plates,

1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/8, 1 1/16, 1 1/32, 1 1/64, 1 1/128, 1 1/256, 1 1/512, 1 1/1024, 1 1/2048, 1 1/4096, 1 1/8192, 1 1/16384, 1 1/32768, 1 1/65536, 1 1/131072, 1 1/262144, 1 1/524288, 1 1/1048576, 1 1/2097152, 1 1/4194304, 1 1/8388608, 1 1/16777216, 1 1/33554432, 1 1/67108864, 1 1/134217728, 1 1/268435456, 1 1/536870912, 1 1/1073741824, 1 1/2147483648, 1 1/4294967296, 1 1/8589934592, 1 1/17179869184, 1 1/34359738368, 1 1/68719476736, 1 1/137438953472, 1 1/274877906944, 1 1/549755813888, 1 1/1099511627776, 1 1/2199023255552, 1 1/4398046511104, 1 1/8796093022208, 1 1/17592186044416, 1 1/35184372088832, 1 1/70368744177664, 1 1/140737488355328, 1 1/281474976710656, 1 1/562949953421312, 1 1/1125899906842624, 1 1/2251799813685248, 1 1/4503599627370496, 1 1/9007199254740992, 1 1/18014398509481984, 1 1/36028797018963968, 1 1/72057594037927936, 1 1/144115188075855872, 1 1/288230376151711744, 1 1/576460752303423488, 1 1/1152921504606846976, 1 1/2305843009213693952, 1 1/4611686018427387904, 1 1/9223372036854775808, 1 1/18446744073709551616, 1 1/36893488147419103232, 1 1/73786976294838206464, 1 1/147573952589676412928, 1 1/295147905179352825856, 1 1/590295810358705651712, 1 1/1180591620717411303424, 1 1/2361183241434822606848, 1 1/4722366482869645213696, 1 1/9444732965739290427392, 1 1/18889465931478580854784, 1 1/37778931862957161709568, 1 1/75557863725914323419136, 1 1/151115727451828646838272, 1 1/302231454903657293676544, 1 1/604462909807314587353088, 1 1/1208925819614629174706176, 1 1/2417851639229258349412352, 1 1/4835703278458516698824704, 1 1/9671406556917033397649408, 1 1/19342813113834066795298816, 1 1/38685626227668133590597632, 1 1/77371252455336267181195264, 1 1/154742504910672534362390528, 1 1/309485009821345068724781056, 1 1/618970019642690137449562112, 1 1/1237940039285380274899124224, 1 1/2475880078570760549798248448, 1 1/4951760157141521099596496896, 1 1/9903520314283042199192993792, 1 1/19807040628566084398385987584, 1 1/39614081257132168796771975168, 1 1/79228162514264337593543950336, 1 1/158456325028528675187087900672, 1 1/316912650057057350374175801344, 1 1/633825300114114700748351602688, 1 1/1267650600228229401496703205376, 1 1/2535301200456458802993406410752, 1 1/5070602400912917605986812821504, 1 1/10141204801825835211973625643008, 1 1/20282409603651670423947251286016, 1 1/40564819207303340847894502572032, 1 1/81129638414606681695789005144064, 1 1/162259276829213363391578010288128, 1 1/324518553658426726783156020576256, 1 1/649037107316853453566312041152512, 1 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024, 1 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048, 1 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096, 1 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192, 1 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384, 1 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768, 1 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536, 1 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072, 1 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144, 1 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288, 1 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576, 1 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152, 1 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304, 1 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608, 1 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216, 1 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432, 1 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864, 1 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728, 1 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456, 1 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912, 1 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824, 1 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648, 1 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296, 1 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592, 1 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184, 1 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368, 1 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736, 1 1/174224571863520493293247799005065244265472, 1 1/348449143727040986586495598010130488530944, 1 1/696898287454081973172991196020260977061888, 1 1/1393796574908163946345982392040521954123776, 1 1/2787593149816327892691964784081043908247552, 1 1/5575186299632655785383929568162087816495104, 1 1/11150372599265311570767859136324173632990208, 1 1/22300745198530623141535718272648347265980416, 1 1/44601490397061246283071436545296694531960832, 1 1/89202980794122492566142873090593389063921664, 1 1/178405961588244985132285746181186778127843328, 1 1/356811923176489970264571492362373556255686656, 1 1/713623846352979940529142984724747112511373312, 1 1/1427247692705959881058285969449494225022746624, 1 1/2854495385411919762116571938898988450045493248, 1 1/5708990770823839524233143877797976900090986496, 1 1/11417981541647679048466287755595953800181972992, 1 1/22835963083295358096932575511191907600363945984, 1 1/45671926166590716193865151022383815200727891968, 1 1/91343852333181432387730302044767630401455783936, 1 1/182687704666362864775460604089535260802911567872, 1 1/365375409332725729550921208179070521605823135744, 1 1/730750818665451459101842416358141043211646271488, 1 1/1461501637330902918203684832716282086423292542976, 1 1/2923003274661805836407369665432564172846585085952, 1 1/5846006549323611672814739330865128345693170171904, 1 1/11692013098647223345629478661730256691386340343808, 1 1/23384026197294446691258957323460513382772680687616, 1 1/46768052394588893382517914646921026765545361375232, 1 1/93536104789177786765035829293842053531090722750464, 1 1/187072209578355573530071658587684107062181445500928, 1 1/374144419156711147060143317175368214124362891001856, 1 1/748288838313422294120286634350736428248725782003712, 1 1/1496577676626844588240573268701472856497451564007424, 1 1/2993155353253689176481146537402945712994903128014848, 1 1/5986310706507378352962293074805891425989806256029696, 1 1/11972621413014756705924586149611782851979612512059392, 1 1/2394524282602951341184917229922356570

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR

That the whiffing of time has now moved our Xmas greetings into wishes for a Happy New Year.

That some advanced (perhaps cynical) folks have got tired of the old, old form, and allege that the Happy New Year wish is a story they have heard before—in short, a veritable chestnut.

That I could mention several good old stories which will be repeated as long as we can repeat them, which will be long again and again, but success as long as men and women remain in the world, and which may, under higher and better conditions, be dwelt upon without end.

That, although some of the best-hearted men have been known to disguise their good-heartedness under a seemingly gruff and grumpy demeanour, I confess to a decided liking for those who (especially at this season of the year) have no hesitation and no reticence in wishing a Happy New Year to all.

That it is a pleasant thing, this genial old form of greeting, which has been hallowed by our forefathers for ages in the past and will be honoured more and more in the future as the feeling of human brotherhood extends.

That it is but too well known here in Hongkong that we need all the good wishes possible for a happier new year than the year which is now closing.

That during the last twelve months this scrappy column has made reference to more sorrowful and depressing events than was ever crowded into one year in the Colony's history.

That 1894 will, for a long time to come, be known as the Plague Year, but it is a remarkable circumstance that even the Plague has now taken rank as one of the dark features of the year in Hongkong.

That Death has been making sad gaps in our community since the Plague was ended, and the wish for a happier new year, to wit, many fellow-fellows, who have been residents, has been fuller and deeper than usual.

That the terrors and the horrors of war have been viewed by us from a distance, and the ultimate results of the struggle have perhaps been more prominently present to our minds than the actual shock of battle. That not only the year but the century will be memorable for the collapse of the old empire of the world.

That old and antiquated China has, we now sincerely hope, discovered that her methods of government (including those of defence) are entirely out of date.

That there is a delicious confusion in many minds of the Chinese official system with the Chinese official system.

That the official system of China has been and is solely responsible for the entire collapse of this governmental bulwark of the empire, in that the officials have shamefully neglected their duty.

That the plain Saxon of the whole matter is, that the Chinese officials as a class have turned up their noses superciliously at everything new, and by doing so, have squandered their time and money for themselves while the sun shone, and that now, disgraced as they are before the world, they are still trying to tell the hundreds of millions of people they have misgoverned the most abject lies about the war.

That, in spite of this humiliating spectacle, writers of fiction are telling us that China has not yet exhausted her resources, and that she will show Japan what she can do as time goes on.

That possibly something terrible may happen when China—not the Chinese officials, but the people of China—comes to know what it all means and shows she has exhausted her patience with the misadventures of her rulers who have hitherto pretended to govern her.

That it is, of course, nonsense for anyone to say the resources of China are exhausted, but the China now fighting against Japan is the thing usually known as Mandarindom, and that has been abundantly proved to be a rotten and useless combination, with a few bright exceptions.

That, in saying this, it may be argued we are depreciating the credit due to Japan for having brought China to her knees.

That, in reply, it may be said Japan was ready for far greater resistance than she has yet received, and Japan would, I believe, have carried all before her even had China been better prepared than she was.

That the great secret of China's failure lies in the fact that her Confucian system holds good in regard to the family relations, but it has lost touch utterly in its hold upon the people in their relations with the Government, and so far as any feeling for country is concerned.

That the people of China will, therefore, be more easily governed by a strong foreign power which aims at justice than by her own authorities, unless, indeed, some new system be introduced, and the ancient official system which shall insure protection to life and property against attacks from within as well as from outside.

That the Chinese nation has not been subjected to attack from without for many centuries—excepting, of course, an occasional expedition, within the last few decades.

That there is no one who has now gained the hands of Japan ought to cause such an awakening of China and its people as should mark the year 1894 as one of the most famous in history.

That, to return to Hongkong and the interests of Great Britain is the changes which may be peering, it is within the bounds of possible things that the Colony may be called upon to play an important part in the future developments.

That the capture of Newkwang by the Japanese means that South Eastern Manchuria is now practically in Japanese hands, and the base of the Japanese is now comparatively safe.

That the little has yet heard of the progress of negotiations for peace, and though hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement, the struggle of China to save her face may be longer than expected.

That the Battle of the Tientsins, now being carried on before the Arbitration Court here, is lively enough, though not very far-reaching in its effects.

That the system of Arbitrators appointed to favour, for arriving at a fair valuation of the property to be resumed, seems fair; and the labours of the valuers and surveyors, apart from the rent-rolls, look now rather like labour lost.

That as yet no steps are being taken to improve the condemned district, which from Jan. has been reserved for the public good as the public expense.

That no one has yet made a statement as to the reason why nothing is done.

That I hear the measuring of the water consumption is going on merrily, and I hope the profane language thus provoked is not detracting from the health of our hard-working Water Authority.

That I do not think, with some of our pessimistic friends, that the Plague is bound to come, or that it is certain it ought not to come without our knowing it this time; or without our being prepared for it.

BROWNIE.

THE LATE BARON DE GRAND-MAISON.

INQUIRY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. H. J. Woodhouse held an inquiry at the Magistracy this morning into the circumstances connected with the death in the Hongkong Hotel of the Baron de Grandmaison on the 28th inst.

Mr. George, French, Vice-Consul, occupied a seat on the bench.

Alexander Cumming Hutton Potts, clerk, Messrs Rowe and Co., Canton, stated—On Thursday morning between 11.30 and 12 o'clock I went to the room of the deceased in the Hongkong Hotel. I knew he was staying there. The boy was sitting at the door. I knocked and got no answer. I left a chair for the defendant saying I would be back. I thought I heard snoring, and believed the deceased was sleeping. I returned about 12.40. The door was still locked. The boy was sitting on the floor. He had secured the key somehow. The boy opened the door. I entered. I saw the deceased lying in his bed with his head on one side, and a lot of stuff coming out of his mouth. He appeared to have been very sick, and was looking ghastly. I at once rushed to the Club and went for the doctor. The Baron was alive, but was breathing heavily. Mr. Nicolle went with me to the Hotel. Dr. Hartigan came about five minutes after. The Baron was in the same position and condition as when I left. Dr. Hartigan sent me to his office for a bag; I also went for Dr. Jordan, but he was out. After this I saw the deceased at intervals until nearly 12 o'clock next morning. The Baron remained unconscious all the time. About a quarter past 5 o'clock I received a message to go down to his room and found he was dead. I had known the deceased eight or ten days. He told me his name was Baron de Grandmaison. He told me he had come from Saigon, and was going to travel with the Prince d'Orleans later on. The Prince had seen China he said, and he had not, with him arranged that he was to visit China and join the Prince later on. He did not say he had come to Hongkong for medical treatment. He said he had been in the hospital and had been treated for more than a year. He said he had not experienced pain for some time, but he was feeling ill. He dined with me at my sister's house at the Peak. He said he was feeling great pain and I could see he was getting very ill. He said if he possibly could he must get some morphine. I went with him to Messrs Watson and Co. He asked for morphine, and he was about midnight on Christmas Eve. He said he was suffering great pain with his kidney and that he had been in the habit of using this morphine himself. He was refused it at first. He then said if a doctor could be found he would prefer to be treated by him. He telephoned to Dr. Hartigan, who was out, and then he telephoned to Dr. Jordan, who was out, and he would be home shortly. I did not see him again. We got the morphine at the Dispensary, and were given the telephone numbers of Drs. Hartigan and Stedman. We telephoned from the Hotel. The Baron was given a small bottle (produced in Court).

Dr. Stedman entered—On Christmas morning between 12 and 12.30 I was telephoned for. I went to the Hongkong Hotel, and went to the room of the deceased. I saw the deceased in bed. He said he was in pain, in the loins, and described his symptoms, but he did not then appear to be in great pain. From the description he gave me I concluded he was suffering from gravel. The small bottle of morphine was standing on a chest beside his bed. The bottle, I think, was wrapped up when I first saw it and appeared to be full. He told me he had got it in order that there might be no delay when I came. I asked him how he had been able to get it, as I thought it was a curious thing that he had got it, because a doctor never goes to an urgent case without taking morphine with him. He said he had been relieved by the morphine, and he had got a good night's sleep. I asked him if I should come and see him again and he said, 'No; he felt so well that I need not visit him again unless he sent for me.' I next saw him on the 27th about 2 p.m. He was then completely unconscious and Dr. Hartigan was with him. My impression was that he was suffering from morphine poisoning. Dr. Hartigan and I relieved each other until he died. We applied antipyrine, strychnine, and strong coffee, and as his temperature went up very high we used lead cloths to keep him alive until the effects of the morphine could be counteracted. Morphine tends to paralyse the nerve centres, and especially the respiratory centre. The general treatment is to stimulate the breathing. He was not heard snoring unconsciously till between 12 and 1 o'clock, so we suppose he had taken the morphine between 12 and 1 o'clock. At 1 o'clock Dr. Hartigan found him almost dying. One point of interest I might mention. The point where he inserted the needle was plainly visible. I saw him while he was under the influence of the morphine. We looked to see where he had injected the morphine. We had his clothes thrown back to give him plenty of air and to apply the battery. The puncture of the needle was on the upper part of the abdominal wall.

His Worship—Do you wish to make any remarks about the case? I think you said you considered it irregular for the Dispensary to supply the morphine in this way.

Dr. Stedman—I did not make any such remark, Sir; I asked him, I said, how he came to be supplied.

His Worship—Do you consider it, as a medical practitioner, wrong to supply the drug in these circumstances?

Dr. Stedman—No! I do not think I do in the circumstances. The man was in urgent pain.

His Worship—You do not think blame is attaching to the Dispensary for supplying the drug.

Dr. Stedman—No; I do not think so under the circumstances. It was very late at night and—

His Worship—Not even in the quantity contained in that bottle. Do you consider there is any blame attaching to the Dispensary from your point of view as a medical practitioner?

Dr. Stedman—I really can't say. I am unable to answer the question.

His Worship—I am asking your opinion. Dr. Stedman—Well, I should say he got the usual amount.

His Worship—Are the instructions contained in the bottle the label 'Hypodermic solution of Morphine, B. P.' No instructions appear on the bottle except as they are understood by a medical man.

His Worship—In serving it out to a medical man ought the instructions to be on the bottle?

Dr. Stedman—I do not think so. I think 'Poison—Hypodermic Solution of Morphine' carries sufficient instruction.

His Worship—Nobody would understand that except a medical man?

Dr. Stedman—Except people who were in the habit of taking morphine.

His Worship—But he was a Frenchman. He would not understand what B. P. meant. Ought not the quantity to be used be shown on the bottle?

Dr. Stedman—I would not say it ought not to be, but it is not usual.

His Worship—The amount that might be taken with safety depends on the length of time it has been taken?

Dr. Stedman—Yes.

His Worship—Would you consider the dose you prescribed for him a considerable dose for an ordinary person?

Dr. Stedman—It was the ordinary dose for anybody.

His Worship—Supposing a man was used to it, how much might he extend the dose to?

Dr. Stedman—I think almost without limit, if he is generally incontinent.

Dr. Hartigan said—I was called in to see the deceased about 12.20 p.m. on the 27th inst. I had not seen him before. I found him lying in bed with his pyjamas open. His trousers and his breeches were lying on the bed near him. He was breathing very heavily; completely unconscious, his face livid, his mouth covered with foam, and some vomited matter. His pulse could not be felt, and his heart could just be heard. He was on the point of death. I found the pupils of his eyes were contracted to a pinpoint. From his general symptoms I came to the conclusion that he was suffering from opium poisoning. On looking about the room I found the bottle of solution of morphine and a hypodermic needle case. I opened a spare case and found the small table near the bed was the hypodermic syringe with the needle on it. It appeared to have been used as the piston was drawn out and the barrel moist. Later on Dr. Stedman and I found a puncture of an injection which might have been made within an hour or two. There was an older puncture. I think the more recent puncture must have been made within six hours from the time I saw him. I examined the bottle and should say about 30 drops had been taken from it. I was with him when he died at 5.20 yesterday morning. I would say that death might have been caused by an overdose of morphine, but it might have been accelerated (or that the effects of the morphine were intensified) by the chronic disease from which the deceased was suffering. When I first saw the deceased his temperature was normal; five hours later it had risen to 102°; it remained at that for half an hour, and then dropped to 104°. It remained at 104° to 105° until about an hour before his death, when it went up to 106°. It was at that time when he died. The inference I draw is that death might have been due to an overdose of morphine. The effects of the morphine were complicated by that. Both at the same time. I do not think there is any necessity to hold an autopsy.

His Worship—There is evidence to show that the morphine was obtained from the Dispensary. Have you any remarks to make? Is there any blame attaching to the Dispensary for selling the morphine to deceased?

Dr. Hartigan—I think it is not desirable that anybody going in should be able to get morphine.

His Worship—Having got it, was there any objection to leaving it with him?

Dr. Hartigan—We cannot say. He said he was in the habit of using it. I would not have taken it upon myself to remove it. I think the man with the morphine was Dr. Hartigan. It is not uncommon for private individuals to have supplies of morphine, people in the habit of taking it.

Dr. Hartigan—I should think it is uncommon. It is a very bad practice. Of course, I understood this man was sent abroad and that he was in the habit of taking morphine, and the doctor might have allowed him to have morphine as he was a Frenchman, and might not be able to get medical attention. It is not a good thing, as a general rule, for people to have a hypodermic syringe.

H. G. Stevens stated—I am a chemist at the Hongkong Dispensary, Messrs A. S. Watson & Co. I remember the deceased coming to the Dispensary on the night of Christmas Eve. He came about midnight. He came with Mr. Potts. The deceased was in great pain. They wanted to buy morphine. I refused to sell them any. He appeared to me to be suffering from colic—so I used a French term which I did not understand. He asked me to let him have some morphine as it had been used when he had similar attacks. I refused at the time, and told Mr. Potts that I refused at the time. He said that in giving morphine he was at liberty to refuse to give evidence which you are of opinion might incriminate you.

Witness—Thank you. I could see he was in great pain, and supplied him with the morphine on the condition that it was used by a medical man. Otherwise I would not have given it to him. I supplied him with half-an-ounce and a syringe. The strength was 1 in 10. I gave him no instructions how to use it.

His Worship—What was your reason for giving the syringe?

Witness—Because I thought it would save time, as the doctor might not have brought his own one. Looking at the bottle, I would say about 30 minutes had been used. I put on the bottle 'Hypodermic Solution of Morphine, B. P.' that is to let the doctor know the strength. An ordinary person would not understand what 'B. P.' meant.

The evidence of the Chinese servant of the deceased was then taken.

W. M. Wood, Chartered Mercantile Bank, stated that the deceased told him he was going to take a sleeping draught.

His Worship adjourned the inquiry for further medical evidence till Monday, at 11 a.m.

CLARK'S WORLD-FAMOUS BLOOD MIXTURE.

The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have ever devised. It cures all diseases from Scrofula, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are soothed to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

TAIPINGSHAN RESUMPTION ARBITRATION BOARD.

(Arbitrators—His Honour Mr. E. J. Akeroyd, Acting Chief Justice, Messrs E. R. Alfred and W. Danby).

Saturday, Dec. 20.

The case of Chuan Quai representing claim No. 4 was taken up and occupied the greatest portion of to-day's sitting. There are two houses Nos. 67 and 68, Square Street, that the owner Chuan Quai said that he had purchased five years ago for \$2,200 and that he was offered \$2,600 for by Mr. Palmer. He said he did not care to accept this offer as he had just fitted the place up for his own business. He had also bought the corner house in the same year and paid \$3,150 for it. The average rental was equivalent to \$240.

Expert testimony was then introduced by the claimant. These experts valued the property at \$2800 while the expert testimony on the part of the Government made out the value to be \$2300.

The Board then adjourned until Monday. They propose to sit on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday to take up claims 4, 11, 14, and on Thursday the claims of the Italian Government.

His Lordship said what they wanted in consideration of the case was evidence as to the actual rents earned by the houses and their general condition; and on Monday the Board would try to decide what deductions should be made and how many years they would allow in the compensation.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Hon. Mr. A. G. Wice, Acting Justice.)

Saturday, December 20.

TAHO KEE HING v. NO KET TO.

In this suit the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of \$740, \$500 of which had been lent on a promissory note, the remainder being due on a receipt.

Mr. H. L. Dennis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. G. C. C. Master, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said—Three defences are set up in this case. First, the defence of infancy, secondly, want of consideration, and third, that there was no cause of action, at the date of issuing the writ, with regard to the sum of \$500, as the year for which it had been lent had not yet expired. At the hearing, the defence of want of consideration was withdrawn. It was admitted that the defendant was a minor. There was no doubt in the law that in the absence of special legislation to the contrary the plea of infancy would be valid and sound. But Mr. Dennis at once stated that there is special legislation in this Colony to the contrary, and he referred to Section 11 of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance, No. 14 of 1873.

He further stated that on the face of this Section the defence of infancy cannot be pleaded. Mr. Francis on the other hand, said that this Section referred to proceedings in which it did not prevent him from setting up the plea of infancy. However, on looking over the language of the Ordinance, I do not think it is meant to be confined to proceedings only but is meant to extend the jurisdiction to the cheaper and more expeditious manner.

The learned judge intimated that the plea of infancy should not be set up, and I think they have expressed that clearly enough in the Section. I therefore hold that the plea of infancy fails in this case. (The other plea of defence is that there is no cause of action with regard to this \$500 promissory note. This note is not payable for a year, and there is not the slightest doubt that the writ was taken before the year had expired. I think that is a good defence. Mr. Dennis states there was an absolute repudiation of all liability under that promissory note and that he was therefore entitled to sue at any time. I am of opinion, however, that the defence is good in respect of the \$500, and I therefore set judgment for the \$240, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date of the lending of the money to this date of judgment.)

Mr. Dennis asked that he should be not satisfied on the promissory note that he might not be debarrd from taking further action. Mr. Francis asked that costs should be granted to either side.

His Lordship said costs would go to the plaintiff on the \$240.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

CHINESE EMPEROR POSTPONING STATE BANQUETS.

A special telegram from Peking to the Chinese Mail (Wah Te Yat Po) states that, being struck with the horrors of the war which the armies and his people have to endure, the Emperor has ordered, by a decree dated the 27th inst., that the customary state banquet, to be held on the 23rd day of the twelfth moon (thanksgiving day for the Kitchen god) and New Year's eve at Ts'ung Kwong Kwok and Po Wo Palace respectively, should not take place. The usual state banquet to be held during the first moon of next Chinese year have also been postponed.

THE DEFENCE OF CANTON.

The Chinese Mail (Wah Te Yat Po) reports that on the 20th inst. several thousand troops recruited from Amoy by a special detachment from the Viceroy for the defence of Kwang Tung arrived at Canton.

REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE CHINA MAIL.

(L'Estimoteur Orick.)

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1894.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

Mr. Foster, late American Secretary of State, has accepted an invitation from the Chinese Government to proceed to Japan, in an unofficial capacity, to assist the Chinese envoys in the negotiations for peace. Japanese acquiescence.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

An expedition will probably be despatched from Batavia in January against Kang Adam.

THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

An agreement has been made, extending the period of six months fixed for the conclusion of an extra convention for the revision into specific duties of the schedule of duties set down in the tariff annexed to the present treaty.

RUMOURS OF BUBONIC PLAGUE IN AMOY CONTRADICTION.

We are requested to publish the following letters, contradicting the reported outbreak of Bubonic Plague in Amoy:

Amoy, 16th December, 1894.

Sir,—It has been stated at a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board that plague had broken out in Amoy, and a report to that effect sent to His Excellency the Governor.

The probable result of this report will be that Amoy will be quarantined by the Authorities of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, such a step being natural enough were there proof, or even well-founded suspicion, of the existence of plague here.

We believe the report to be unfounded, and would ask your kind help, in the interests of our common trade, in laying before the Government the reasons on which we found our belief that no plague exists here.

No doubt a board of the intelligence of the Hongkong Sanitary Board has acted on what it considers reliable information. We have no knowledge whatever that information was derived, but apparently it was not emanate from the Medical Officers of the port, nor from H. B. M. Consul. These officials declared the port clean, and issued Clean Bills of Health, the subject comes under their official duty, and as far as we are aware, no other source of intelligence exists worthy of the least credence.

To place you in possession of all the information we have on the subject, it will suffice to enquire of our Consul, Mr. H. B. M. Consul, and Mr. Macdonald, the Health Officer of the port, and of his reply dated this day.

We believe H. B. M. Consul makes a report on the same subject to the Governor of Hongkong, and we rely on your invariably courteous and zealous general interest of trade to make such communication to your Government as may be considered justified by the information contained in the enclosed referred to.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) DONALD H. BRUCE, Chairman, Amoy Chamber of Commerce, Honourable J. J. Kewick, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c., Hongkong.

Amoy, 14th December, 1894.

Dr. Macdonald, M.D., &c., &c., Amoy.

DEAR SIR,—The Chamber of Commerce here proposes to address the Chamber in Hongkong denying the existence of any authentic evidence of plague at this port, and requesting the latter Chamber to make such representations to the Hongkong Government as may be called for in accordance with the proof we may be able to bring forward that plague does not exist.

You are no doubt aware that Chinese report a high death rate in the City just now, and that Roman Catholic Missionaries, whose knowledge of the people enables them to form an opinion as to the cause of their illness, have expressed their belief that the prevalent sickness is bubonic plague. On the other hand, your great Clean Bills of Health, and we understand that although you have taken exceptional pains to discover a case of plague, you have, so far, not been successful.

We would, therefore, feel much obliged if you could hand us a letter, which we can forward to Hongkong and Singapore, stating your opinion as to the rumour of plague, and your reasons for holding such opinion.—Your obedient servant.

(Signed) ROBERT H. BRUCE, Chairman, Amoy Chamber of Commerce.

Amoy, Dec. 16, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday I beg to state that I have not seen a case of plague in Amoy. Dr. Wingate and the Missionary Doctors inform me that they have not seen any cases. Dr. Wingate and myself have a large native hospital for the treatment of poor Chinese. We also have some private patients, and among the natives in the city, so that the existence of any serious epidemic is hardly likely to escape our notice. Soon after bubonic plague was known to exist in Hongkong rumours of its presence here commenced. I was very anxious to see a case, if I could, so I offered my native hospital assistants and some native doctors a reward of \$5, to the first man who could show me a case. This led to many inquiries from patients in company with whom we were called to no plague found. I may say that my offer is still open. A great deal of Typhoid Fever has prevailed here for the last two or three months and the death rate has been higher in consequence. I cannot, of course, swear that no case of plague has occurred in Amoy, but I can and do say that with all my opportunities for observation, and after diligent search for the same, I have not found any. Knowing the extreme filthiness of the native city of Amoy, and the entire absence of any Sanitary Regulations, it seems to me very improbable that such an epidemic can have existed all these months without, by this time, having assumed such alarming proportions as to render its existence beyond doubt or question.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) H. MACDONALD, M.B., R. H. Bruce, Esq., Chairman, Amoy Chamber of Commerce.

For the past quarter of a century there has been a continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cause effected by Clark's World-famous Blood Mixture, the most powerful blood purifier and medicine known to mankind. Sufferers from Scrofula, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, are soothed to give it a trial to test its value. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

This is the unkind way in which the Peking Gazette refers to the subject of exchange compensation. Perhaps there is a good deal in the rumour that a great many cases of whiskey—far above the average number—have of late been received in Peking. This must suggest to those of a reflective mind whether there is any connection between this rumour and the disposal of one's compensation allowance. Certainly it would be an interesting thing to ascertain in what manner the various officers have disposed of their lot. We heard that one of the Kinta whaling lights had set up an opposition shop to a firm of Getties in Batu Gajah. We also heard of one instance where a certain officer, whose name deserves sounding with a trumpet, was found enough to say he had, and finally we heard that the majority disposed of their money—well, the least said is soonest mended.

If the blood is diseased the body is diseased.—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulates through the organs of the human body.—Long, Heart, Bladder, Kidney, Brain. It is laden with poisonous matter it spreads disease on its course. In cases of Scrofula, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind the blood is diseased and must be purified. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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